(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether to revive the NJMC Government propose to formulate any concrete steps; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (f) NJMC has submitted a detailed action plan for its revival which includes modernisation to increase its productivity and efficiency optimisation of product mix in favour of value added products for the export market and implementation of Voluntory Retirement Scheme (VRS) to rationalise surplus labour.

The major reasons for losses in NJMC include obsolete machinery surplus work force, high prices of raw jute, interest burden on back-log of losses etc.

Government is willing to consider various feasiable alternatives for the revival of NJMC.

437. [*Transferred to the 16th July*, 1992]

Non-Competitiveness of Indian Textiles in Comparison to other Asiatic Countries

438. SHRIMATI MIRA DAS:

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our textiles exports are not competitive enough against certain Asiatic countries exported textiles;

(b) whether it is a fact that our synthetic textiles exports are much more costly due to high input cost; if so, what are the remedial measures adopted; and

(c) whether Indian textiles are facing any discrimination in developed countries regarding purchase of Textiles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Competitiveness depends on a variety of factors and it varies from product to product. There has been a significant increase in India's Textile exports in recent years which indicates that Indian Textile goods are generally competitive in the international markets. However, it is a fact that some Asian countries are supplying Textile items at prices lower than Indian export prices.

(b) The facility of duty free imports of raw materials for export production is allowed in respect of all textile products, including synthetic textiles under the Advance Licence Scheme. This scheme is being utilised by synthetic textile exporters for procuring raw materials at international prices for export production.

(c) Export of certain categories of textile products from developing countries, including India, are subject to quantitative restrictions in some of the developed countries. However no discrimination specifically against Indian textile goods by developed countries has come to the Government's notice.

Scheme for Revival of Textile Industry under NTC

439. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the revival of textile industry under the National Textile Corporation has since been finalised;

(b) whether the said scheme is awaiting approval from Government;

(c) if so, the details of the revival scheme; and

(d) by when it is likely to be approved and implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d) Government have considered the 'Turn Around Strategy' of NTC which involves its restructuring, amalgamation, modernisation, labour rationalisation etc, but have not taken any decision on it so far.